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The Hongkong Telegraph

Today's weather: Moderate East to Southeast winds.
Cloudy with a few scattered showers.
Noon Observations: Barometric pressure, 1011.5 mbs.,
29.85 in. Temperature, 84.2 deg. F. Dew point, 78 deg. F.
Relative humidity, 84%. Wind direction, ESE. Wind force, 15
knots.
Low water: 2 ft. 7 in. at 12.05 p.m. High water: 6 ft. 5 in.
at 3.52 a.m. (Saturday).

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VOL. IV NO. 219

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1949.

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Communists Organising Government

Shanghai, Sept. 15.—A conference to organise a centralised Communist government for China may be under way now in Peking.

Official silence seems to be the order of the day, but it is known that delegates from this area have left Shanghai, and this month the government is supposed to be formed.

The Communists at present are ruling conquered areas with regional governments, most of them under military control. There is no central government, although Party leaders are concentrated in Peking. Party Chairman Mao Tse-tung has announced that Peking will be his capital, and that its name will be changed back to Peking.

OCTOBER TENTH

Nationalist quarters in Canton have predicted that if at all possible, the Reds are likely to proclaim their government on October 10, anniversary of the revolution that overthrew the old Manchu regime.

The forthcoming Communist government of China is supposed to be a coalition of Communists and all other anti-Nationalist elements, such as the Democratic League and the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee led by Marshal Li Chih-shan.

Some of these groups might be considered fairly middle-of-the-road, but most are either out and out Communist or so far left they might as well be. There is not the faintest doubt that the Communists will dominate the new government.—Associated Press.

STUDENT SHOT AT BORDER

Copenhagen, Sept. 15.—Russian guards at the Finnish frontier last month shot and killed a Danish student who crossed into Soviet territory, the Danish Foreign Office said tonight.

The Danish Minister in Moscow reported that the student had refused to obey an order to stop and was shot while trying to get back across the frontier to Finland, the Foreign Office added.

A girl who was with the student was detained and will be handed over to the Finnish frontier guards, the Danish announcement said.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

A Senseless Fight

THERE can be little sympathy for the London railwaymen in their threat to "go slow" next week in protest against the rejection of their claim for higher wages. Leaving aside the generally accepted truth that at this time unstrained demands for higher wages can only harm the economic stability upon which the welfare of all British workers rests, there remains the question of morality. The men's claim was submitted to impartial arbitration, and both they and the Railway Executive agreed beforehand to abide by the Board of Conciliation's decision. The decision proved unfavourable to the men, and their threat of further action is nothing more than a plain refusal to honour an agreement. This is not the first time the railwaymen have persisted with unreasonable demands. Before the Board of Conciliation was appointed by the Government in July to deal with their claim, they had stubbornly refused to accept earlier attempts at arbitration. The appointment of the Board was in itself a concession forced on the Government by the National Union of Railwaymen's threat of strike action. The railwaymen claim a flat rate increase of 10s. a week, enhanced payment for Saturday afternoon work, and a number of other minor concessions. The claim for a weekly pay rise is based on the contention that railway rates of pay have always lagged behind other industries, and that the present rates are insufficient to provide for minimum human needs. Most railway workers come into the category known as "conciliation" grades, and the NUR told the Board that 55 percent of the "conciliation" grades receive rates of pay which are less than 35s. a week. In giving its decision the Board pointed out that the rates of pay

did not necessarily represent the money the workers actually received in their pay packets: they get extra pay for work on rest days, for overtime and for night work. In any case, the Board said, the minimum rates of many other industries are below the railway rates, and to increase the railwaymen's pay purely on the grounds that it was not sufficient to provide for human needs would in effect be establishing a national minimum wage for unskilled labour. There is little doubt that if the railwaymen's demands had been granted, there would have been a wave of new wage demands from other industries. This would be in direct conflict with the Government's policy for tackling Britain's financial crisis—a policy overwhelmingly approved at Bridlington recently by the Trades Union Congress. The railwaymen's attitude throughout has been a serious threat to the machinery of collective bargaining and arbitration. In effect they have shown that they will only accept arbitration when it is favourable to them. They can perhaps get away with this attitude at present, when there is a sellers' market for labour. But if positions were reversed, and there were more workers than jobs, they might not be quite so ready to dispense with the arbitration system. The best service the NUR leaders can do to Britain as a whole, and the trade union movement in particular, is to honour their promise and call off this senseless fight—at least until the country is better able to meet their demands. Their attitude in the next few days will be a crucial test of trade union support for the policy of preventing further inflation by holding wages and prices in check.

GERMANY WANTS LAND CEDED TO POLES RETURNED

Bonn, Sept. 15.—The German Chancellor, Konrad Adenauer, today ruled out all possibility of a friendly attitude or understanding between Russia and Germany until the land ceded to Poland was returned and all Germans east of the Iron Curtain were freed from Soviet rule.

He gave these views, after being elected Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, in an exclusive interview with the United Press—the first he has granted to the press in his new position.

The new Chancellor answered questions without show of emotion. He referred to the land east of the Oder River ceded to Poland.

He continued: "No friendly attitude towards the Soviet Union is possible as long as this situation prevails. There cannot be understanding between us and the Soviets until the Germans east of the Iron Curtain have been handed back their freedom. And even if

Reds Arrest Tea Shop Commentator

Nanking, Sept. 15.—Kun Sung-yung, Nanking's well-known tea shop commentator, was arrested by the Communists today for predicting the triumphant return of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Kan made his living by reading, explaining and analysing news to illustrate Chinese in a tea shop in the Futzeming district of Nanking, the city's Broadway.

The official charge against him was fabrication of rumours to incite social unrest. The Communist announcement said he also reported that the United States was planning a third world war.

Another of Kan's bold predictions which it is believed, also incurred official displeasure was the forecast that the Nationalists would land near Shanghai before September 25.—United Press.

the Big Four should agree on an all-German solution, an agreement with the Soviets would be acceptable to us only if it includes just settlement of this problem."

Asked what action he proposed to call on this question, the Chancellor of four hours' standing took off his reading glasses, shrugged and answered: "We shall have to keep up the belief that those Germans living there, or who were driven out by the Poles, are not left alone, and we should also keep the conviction alive that these territories are validly ours."

He quickly dismissed a question about possible German participation in the Atlantic Pact with: "We are a demilitarized country, but those who demilitarized us also assumed the responsibility to defend us."—United Press.

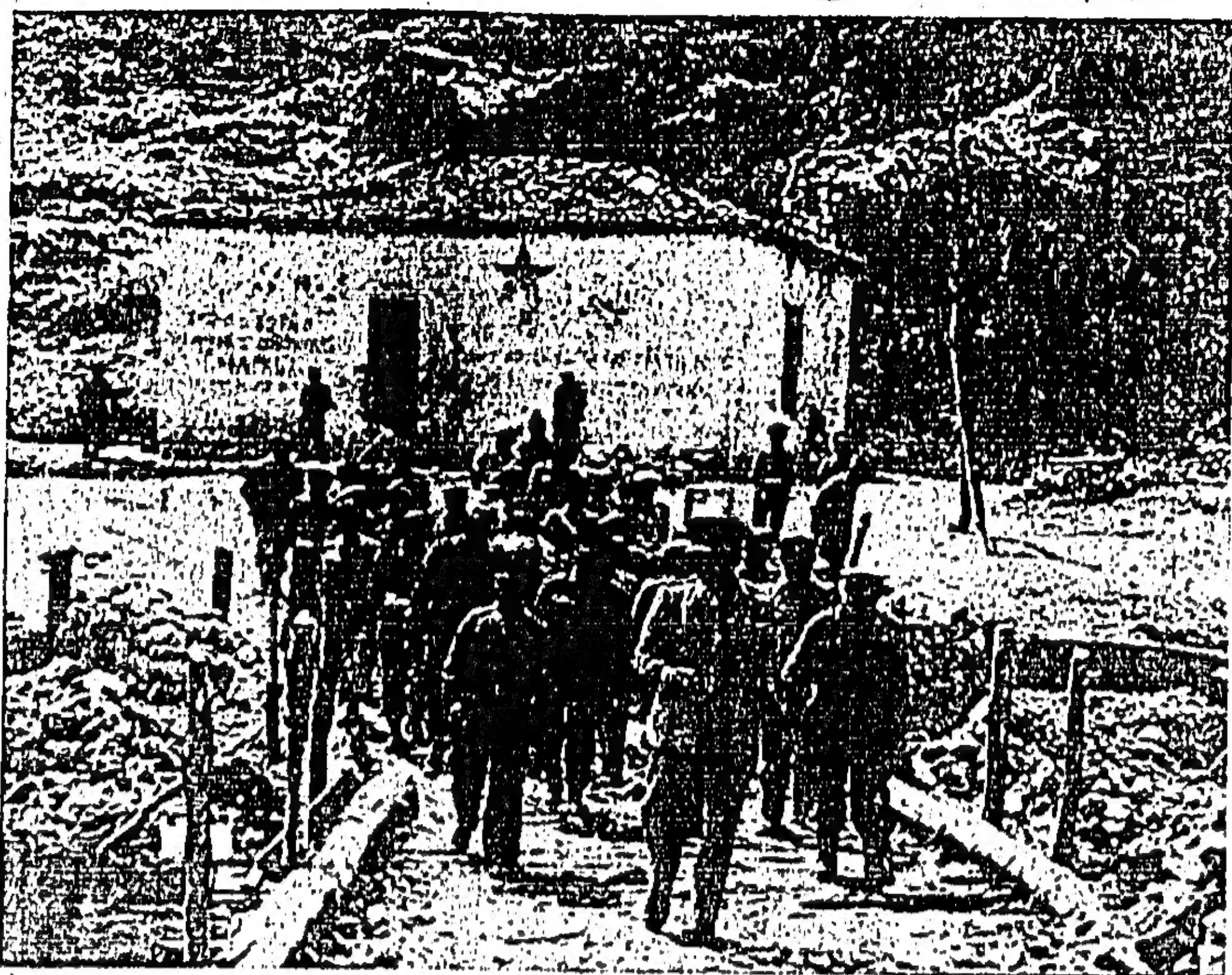
IMPORTANT FACTOR

Bonn, Sept. 15.—Dr. Konrad Adenauer, Germany's new Federal Chancellor, stated today after his first official coalition talks with the Free Democrats and the German Party that he hoped to present his government to Parliament next Tuesday, the German DPA news agency reported.

He told the agency that Germany should support Mr. Winston Churchill's view that a Franco-German agreement was a very important factor for peaceful development in Europe.

A revision of the dismantling policy would have to come first for political and economic reasons, Dr. Adenauer said. Dismantling was making the reconstruction of Germany and the whole of Europe more difficult, he said.—Reuter.

Greek Guerilla Stronghold Falls



LABOUR UNREST OVER WAGES SPREADS IN U.K.

London, Sept. 15.—New demands for wage increases today spread labour unrest from England into Scotland and Northern Ireland. Transport, electrical and mining industries were the targets of workers fighting against the Labour Government's efforts to "freeze" pay scales.

ECA MONEY NOT USED FOR TRADE WITH REDS

Washington, Sept. 15.—Senator William Knowland said today that he had received assurances from the Economic Co-operation Administration that Marshall Plan dollars would not be used to finance trade with Communist portions of China.

Senator Knowland also placed a letter from the deputy ECA Administrator, Mr. William Foster, reporting that about \$55,000,000 in unobligated funds remained for relief purposes in non-Communist China. The money previously had been estimated at \$84,000,000.

Mr. Foster said, "continuing support" was being given by the ECA to the food rationing programmes in Canton and Szechwan. He said stockpiling was being avoided lest Communist forces overrun territory still held by Nationalist troops. The ECA official indicated that relief activities were now centred in Formosa. He said assistance included the provision of fertilisers, crude petroleum and engineering advice and rural reconstruction activities. Only the Chinese-American Joint Commission for Rural Reconstruction had expanded, while other ECA activities had grown smaller with the advance of the Communists, he added.—Reuter.

ROBBED KING'S JEWELLERS

London, Sept. 15.—Window-smashing thieves escaped with jewellery worth £5,000 today in a daylight raid on the goldsmiths to the King.

The robbery was at Garrard and Company in the heart of the Piccadilly shopping centre. Garrard's have been goldsmiths to the crown since 1840, and polish and repair the crown jewels.

In Scotland, spokesmen for the National Union of Mine Workers said 3,600 union miners quit work in an unofficial move to support demands for minimum wages of £7 15s per week for lower paid men. The minimum wage is now £5 15s.

Coal production was cut 5,000 tons a day by the miners' action, their union's representatives said.

Northern Ireland faces a power and light blackout as 1,000 employees in the electrical industry threaten to strike. They are demanding wage increases of about three half pence an hour to bring wages in line with those paid in England.

An eleven-hour conference in Belfast between the electrical workers and the employers failed.

Union leaders said that there was a possibility that power would be cut off at midnight.

200,000 AFFECTED

Such a development, the Labour Minister, Mr. W. V. McCleery said, might throw more than 200,000 people out of work in Northern Ireland.

Union spokesmen said they were urging their men not to strike and that if they did walk out it would be an unofficial action.

A strike of the Northern Ireland Electric Workers would disrupt telephone services, transport, hospital operations and the shipbuilding and aircraft industries.

In London 10,000 underground railway workers are awaiting a reply from the Government-owned system to their demand for wage increases of 10 shillings per week. It had been promised for today. Reopenings of the workers said they believed their request would be rejected.

UNDER DISCUSSION

A similar wage claim involving 15,000 railway employees on inland waterways and docks was under discussion today by the National Union of Railwaymen and the Docks Executive. Government-appointed management organisation.

London railwaymen will hold a mass meeting next Monday, their representatives said, to discuss adoption of a 40-hour programme in support of their wage demands.

At Dundee, Scotland, railway workers voted for a token one-day strike on September 24. They also called for general strike action for wage increases in a resolution which the National Union of Railwaymen—500,000 strong—will consider at a special meeting at the end of September.—Associated Press.

A major success was achieved by Greek Army troops when they took Vasil, described as an "impregnable stronghold." King Paul of Greece visited the battlefield, and is here seen inspecting the captured guerilla outpost on the shore of Lake Prespa. Note red star on wall and the inscriptions reading "Long Live Markos" and "Everything For Victory."

MacArthur Causing Some Worry

London, Sept. 15.—The independent weekly review, Time and Tide, said today of General Douglas MacArthur that of all the eminent Allied generals of the last war he was the one most resembling a Roman pro-consul.

"After conquering the territory of one of his country's enemies he has established himself as the virtual ruler of the territory and shows no signs of relinquishing the all but imperial dignity he won with his sword," the paper wrote.

It suggested that Americans, British and Australians "becoming worried about 'this curious state of affairs' which had been going on for four years."

It was high time, the journal wrote, that the question should be discussed.

"Not only British commercial and Australian political interests are affected but the whole problem of defence against Communism in Southeast Asia," the journal said.

PROTEST IGNORED

Washington, Sept. 15.—The United States Government, over the protests of the other 10 members of the Far Eastern Commission, tonight sent General MacArthur a directive authorising him to turn over immediately to Thailand and Indo-China \$80,000,000 in Japanese gold for debts during the war.

The U. S. had advised the Far Eastern Commission last week that it contemplated this step. The FEC members protested, saying that it should not be done until the matter has been discussed by the Commission.

The gold included \$43,000,000 for Thailand and \$37,000,000 for French Indo-China. That and French Indo-China had supplied the Japanese under pressure with goods and services while the invaders were occupying their respective countries.—Press.

Mayor Reported Anti-Semitic

Frankfurt, Sept. 15.—The U.S. Military Government tonight ordered an investigation into charges that the Mayor of Frankfurt had made anti-Semitic statements at a City Council meeting, thereby causing a physician to lose his position at the City Hospital.—United Press.

Eight Top Communists Figure In Spy Trial

Budapest, Sept. 15.—Tomorrow's trial of M. Laszlo Rajk, former Hungarian Foreign Minister and a top Communist leader, is the most important of its kind since the Trotsky treason trials in Moscow 13 years ago, observers said today.

M. Rajk will go into the dock with seven other defendants accused of spying for the United States and Yugoslavia, and plotting to overthrow the Hungarian Government.

About six foreign press correspondents will report the trial, which is to be held in the hall of the Hungarian Ironworkers' Trade Union. The British, American and French Legations have been issued with two tickets each so that they can send observers to the trial.

The Soviet novelist, Boris Polovoj, will cover the trial as the special correspondent of Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party's official newspaper.

The defendants in the trial are specifically charged with treason and espionage as well as having engaged in a plot to overthrow the Hungarian Government by force as agents of

the United States Secret Service and the Yugoslav Government.

The second defendant, Lieutenant-General George Palffy, former Chief of Staff of the Hungarian Army and a former Deputy Defence Minister, is also charged with having been a Yugoslav agent since 1943.

TITO'S REPRESENTATIVE

Defendant No. 3 is the former Charge d'Affaires of the Yugoslav Legation in Budapest, M. Lazar Brankovic, who resigned as Marshal Tito's representative last October and publicly declared himself for the Communist.

He is charged with having been the chief of the Yugoslav intelligence network in Hungary and with having declared himself for the Communist under the orders of the Yugoslav Minister of the Interior, Colonel-General Alexander Rankovic, to enable him to carry out his assignment as a Yugoslav agent in Hungary.

The fourth defendant is Dr. Timor Szonyi, who was until his arrest the Central Personnel Secretary of the Hungarian Communist Party.

He is charged with having become an agent of the American Office of Strategic Services in Switzerland during his wartime exile there. He is accused of later joining the Yugoslav espionage service and to have joined the alleged conspiracy of M. Rajk under the orders of the American OSS headquarters in 1943.

ASSASSINATION PLOT

One of the charges is the organisation of a plot under the direction of the Yugoslav Government to assassinate the leaders of the Hungarian Communist Party, specifically M. Janyas Rakosi, the General Secretary and Vice-Premier of the Hungarian Government, General Mihaly Farkas, the Defence Minister and a Deputy Secretary of the Party.

Perhaps the most sensational part of the indictment deals with the alleged connection of the accused with the Yugoslav Government and specifically with the Yugoslav Minister of the Interior, General Rankovic, as well as the charges that certain highly-placed members of Marshal Tito's personal circle have been foreign intelligence agents within the Yugoslav Communist Party for many years, even before the war.

They include such leading Yugoslav personalities as M. Aleksa Hektor, well-known in the West as the chief spokesman of Marshal Tito in the United Nations and Deputy Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia, Colonel-General Ivan Goshniak, Marshal Tito's personal deputy and one of the main leaders of the Yugoslav Communist Party, and General Dzhidar Marinkovic, President of the General Slav Committee.—Reuter.

ESCAPE FROM EASTERN ZONE TERRORS

Berlin, Sept. 15.—Josef Reimann, 22-year-old son of the West German Communist leader, Herr Max Reimann, has deserted the Soviet Zone police force and has requested "political asylum" from the British authorities, a British spokesman said today.

Reimann presented himself at the headquarters of the British Military Government in Berlin last Monday and asked for protection against the Soviet Zone Police force, of which he had been a member for a few weeks. He was flown to "somewhere in the British Zone" this afternoon.

Josef Reimann was reported last March by the Soviet-licensed ADN news agency to be amongst the repatriated German prisoners of war from Russia.

The agency said that young Reimann, who was a miner by profession, would resume work in the Ruhr pits after his return to the British Zone.

"I shall join my father and the German working population in their fight for a unified democratic Germany," he was reported to have said.

Young Reimann was stated to have told the British spokesman that on his release from military imprisonment in April last, he went to his father and sought his advice on a career.

Max Reimann arranged for his son to enter the Soviet police force in June. During his training, Josef Reimann stated that he soon became aware of the nature of the Soviet Zone police system and became determined to escape.

"I wanted to escape from the terror of the Eastern Zone and especially from the Eastern Zone police," he said. "I want to live as a free man again," he declared.

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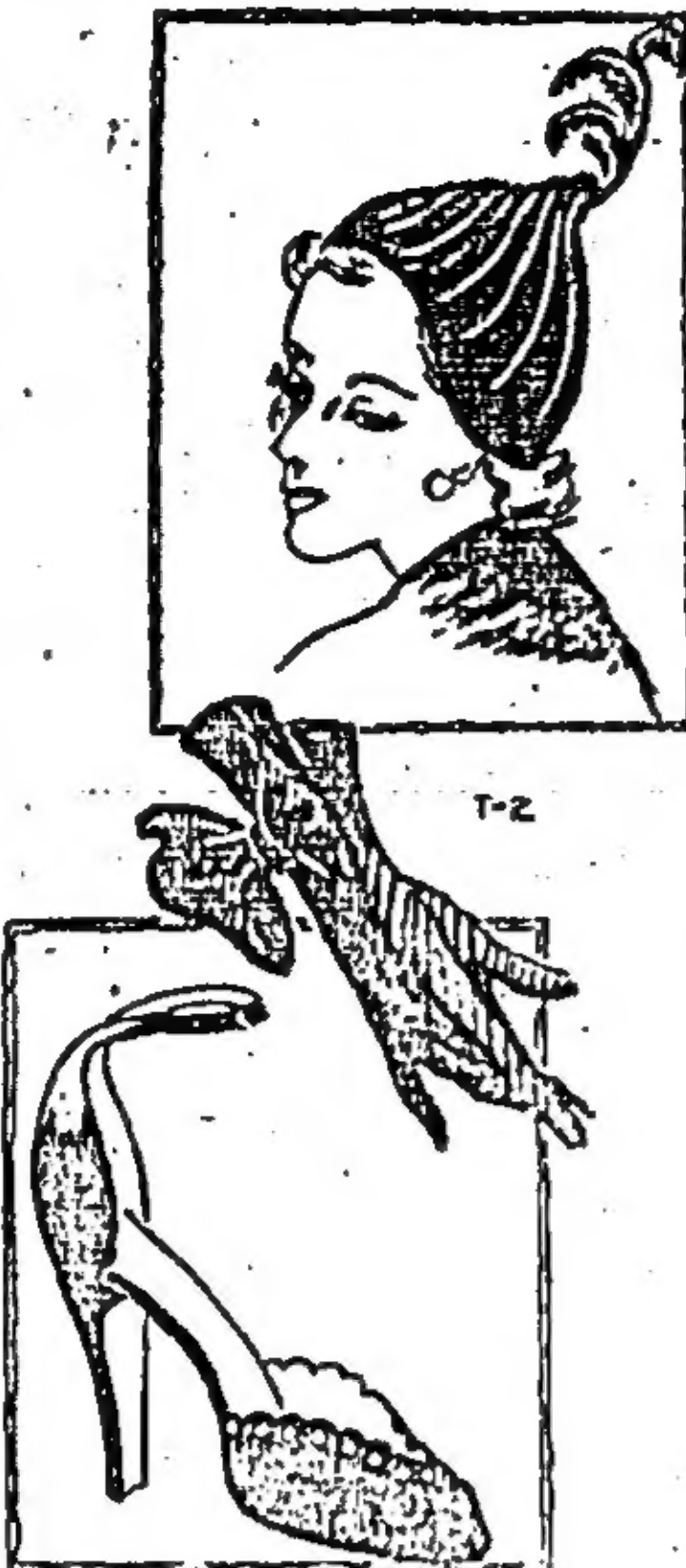
"Yes, but it's the rich satisfying flavour of really choice Virginia that appeals to me."

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Autumn Accessories



By GRACE THORNCLEIFFE

THERE'S A REAL change of pace in the dress accessories now beginning to appear in the shops. These clothes complement tell of a new and dressy season ahead. Black velvet, one of the darlings of the mode, is the medium for a pike-toe hat that is tucked and twisted to the peak to mock a cluster of ruffled feathers. Fabric gloves are very much dressed-up, as is this one, trimmed with a black satin cuff and bow. Little nailheads border the scalloped edge of a smart shell sash, ankle-strap shoe. In black suede which is a nice choice for a dressy afternoon frock.

Details That Make Impression

SCALLOPED and sawtooth edges accent collars, sleeves and pockets in many of the casual cotton styles. Velvet and men's shirts are among the individual selling successes. Little novelty collars, continuation of the mandarin; wing and tab effects make the biggest neckline impression. Smocking and delicate lace trimming are other features that find favour with buyers in the more dressy cottons. The three-quarter-length push-up sleeves are the popular sleeve types.

Wherever manufacturers have included nylon in their collection the reaction has been good and there has been little price resistance. There is more style in nylon shown this year. Novelty collars, fancy buttons and radio tucking as well as fancy stitched yokes and fronts are shown.

Novelty Wool Jerseys On the Active List

One of the biggest fashions that is climbing high on the best seller list are novelty wool jerseys in heather tone. Softly styled and gathered they often feature the unmounted shoulder and dolman sleeve.

Copper and Hunter Leading the Dark Hues

Copper and hunter green established themselves as top colours in cotton, colours that blend with the many new trend combinations and new shades of corduroy are good and include navy, moss green, beige, cocoa and turquoise.

AUTUMN FLASHES

CAPS and helmet-caps, as well as cushioned bonnets continue as strong fashions.

Seldom have feather fancies been as imaginative or as effectively colourful. Many combine plumage from several birds, others accent one colour in ostrich tips or quills. Pasted birds are among the designs for headdress in hats.

Vells are effective, with deep borders liked, sometimes draped like cape-clothes. But designers like to vary the arrangements of vells so that they follow no set pattern—eye-length, nose-length, smoothed over the face, in floating panels, all are smart.

Colours give much play to soft neutrals—beiges, castles and grays, star sapphires, teal green, grayed mauve. There is also royal blue, and rich reds, both brilliant scarlet and deeper tones. Black is dramatically used alone, and pure white is coming in strongly.

The Debutante Season In London Is On Again—

by Bridget Chetwynd

LIKE a Chinese ceremonial dragon the London season for debutantes has been got on its feet again—the feet of the gallant mothers who believe this traditional experience to be as essential for their daughters as a Public School education for their sons.

At first glance it is the same old story of a dragon and its mate, but it is made to follow, by those who animate it, almost the same old ritual.

Society is indeed tough at the top. Considering how much more everything costs and how much less the debutantes possess it is astonishing that they can put on such a show as they have this year. How different it is, really, from 20 years ago.

For one thing, very few people have private houses any more, so much of the dances are in hotels, or houses that have been bought by caterers who hire them out.

Champagne, but—

Even Londonderry House where, 20 years ago parties were being given for the Ladies' Society can now be used by anyone who can afford to pay for it. The awnings that used to decorate front doors of houses all round the park are concentrated on a few communal party

places, and dance music no longer keeps the birds awake in scattered squares and gardens.

There is as much champagne to be had again now at these parties as there was then at only about double the price. Food can't be so good, except for the few who can get it from America, like the sugar packing parents of Miss Virginia Tate, one of the debutantes of today who is less likely to feel any pinch than most.

There have always been people with new fortunes to keep society going, and there are still. But for many of those who are hanging on it must be a matter of grim sacrifice, and using up vanishing reserves.

Is it worth it for the girls themselves? Of course, it is always agony for the plain, the shy and the dull.

There were not enough young men to go round in the twenties because of the slaughter in the first world war. There are not enough now because of conscription which whisks them off for a year and a half, often far out of reach abroad.

And of these available how many are the rich triflers for which mothers and daughters are so earnestly rooting, how many the most dismal make-shifts?

Men are different

In a brilliantly amusing book called *Brought Up and Brought Out* Lady Mary Pakenham described her partners (I quote from memory) as "either a peck-a-booo face on top of a hop-pole or a harvest moon at one's elbow."

In Nancy Mitford's *Pursuit of Love*, the girls, happy together over their clothes and hair-dressing, agree that it is the men who spoil the whole thing. In *Bury My Heart at Wexford*, a lady in a Cold Climate she writes: "we went to a series of debutante dances where the people we met were all as young and shy as we were ourselves, and the whole thing smelt strongly of bread and butter."

But Miss Mitford and Lady Mary were both writing of twenty years ago, and I think that one of the changes for the better now is that the young are less shy and cloistered, better able to enjoy themselves and get the most out of the parties provided for them.

Another change seems to be that there is no longer what one might call a Star System. In the great days of Margaret Whigham, Lady Bridget Poulett, Ross Bingham and a few newly as lovely, the chosen ones had as much publicity as film stars, the whole performance centred on them, while the poor others were left huddled in the wings.

The Princesses are partly responsible for this change. For one thing photographers are not allowed at the parties to which they go, so the old publicity is no longer possible. For another they are themselves the stars which puts the ordinary debutantes on more level terms with one another.

Trousseau party

An important part of the ritual that has gone is the actual presentation at court. For the debutantes of today there can be no full-length photographs in train and feathers, no peak and toppling moment of approach to the throne and curtsy, no nerve wracking delight of crawling towards the Palace in a procession of eurs, an object of at least as much interest to the less fortunate as an inmate of the Zoo.

Now there is only the hurried sort of general immersion in the Royal atmosphere instead of the individual introduction.

Among lesser traditions, and that has gone is girls' luncheons.

The girls of 1949

Pretty girls this year include Sally Anne Vivian, Lady Caroline Thynne, Lady Caroline Blackwood, and Deon Plunkett, the last two daughters of famous Guinness sisters who themselves came out in their father's London house, which was as big as an hotel.

Mrs Plunkett's dance for her daughter this year was one of the few given in a private house, but to fit in all the guests it was necessary to have two marquees, one for dancing, one for supper.

It is amusing in 1949 to notice fashions slipping back towards the 'twenties. When I was a child, among the things one looked forward to about growing up were putting up one's hair and letting down one's skirts.

When the time came, everyone of every age, had short hair, and skirts of the same length as little girls.

The new tulip haircuts are not very different from the old shingles and windswepts, and we read that in Paris evening dresses are shooting up again.

—(London Express Service)

Care Of Spastic Children

By H. N. BUNDESEN, M.D.

NOWADAYS more and more attention is being given by the medical profession to the problems of spastic children, those unfortunate youngsters, who, because of birth injuries or faulty development of the brain, come into the world seriously handicapped.

Some of these little patients have what is known as spastic palsy; and certain muscles are in a state of almost constant movement. Others have a rigid paralysis of certain muscles. These children often develop deformities because the constant pull of tense contracted muscles is so great that it cannot be counteracted by normal muscle groups. Furthermore, the tendons which attach these abnormal muscles to the bone do not grow as rapidly as the bones.

Careful Study If these children are to be helped, a careful study must be made to determine the muscles which are spastic; weak and relaxed, or normal.

Braces are often helpful. It must be kept in mind, however, that such braces are used chiefly to control the muscles that are overly-strong and not to support the weak muscles. Thus, braces must be especially constructed and fitted with extreme care. The feet should be bathed daily and perfect-fitting socks should be worn.

If there is a back brace, it is better to have no underclothing between the brace and the skin of the child. The brace should be checked often to make sure that it is properly fitted. If the brace is properly fitted, it may eventually be worn day and night.

Operations sometimes accomplish a great deal for these children. The type of operation which may be of value, however, can only be decided by an orthopaedic specialist, after he has made a careful study of the condition. It is often wise to continue the use of braces after an operation, to prevent the recurrence of deformities.

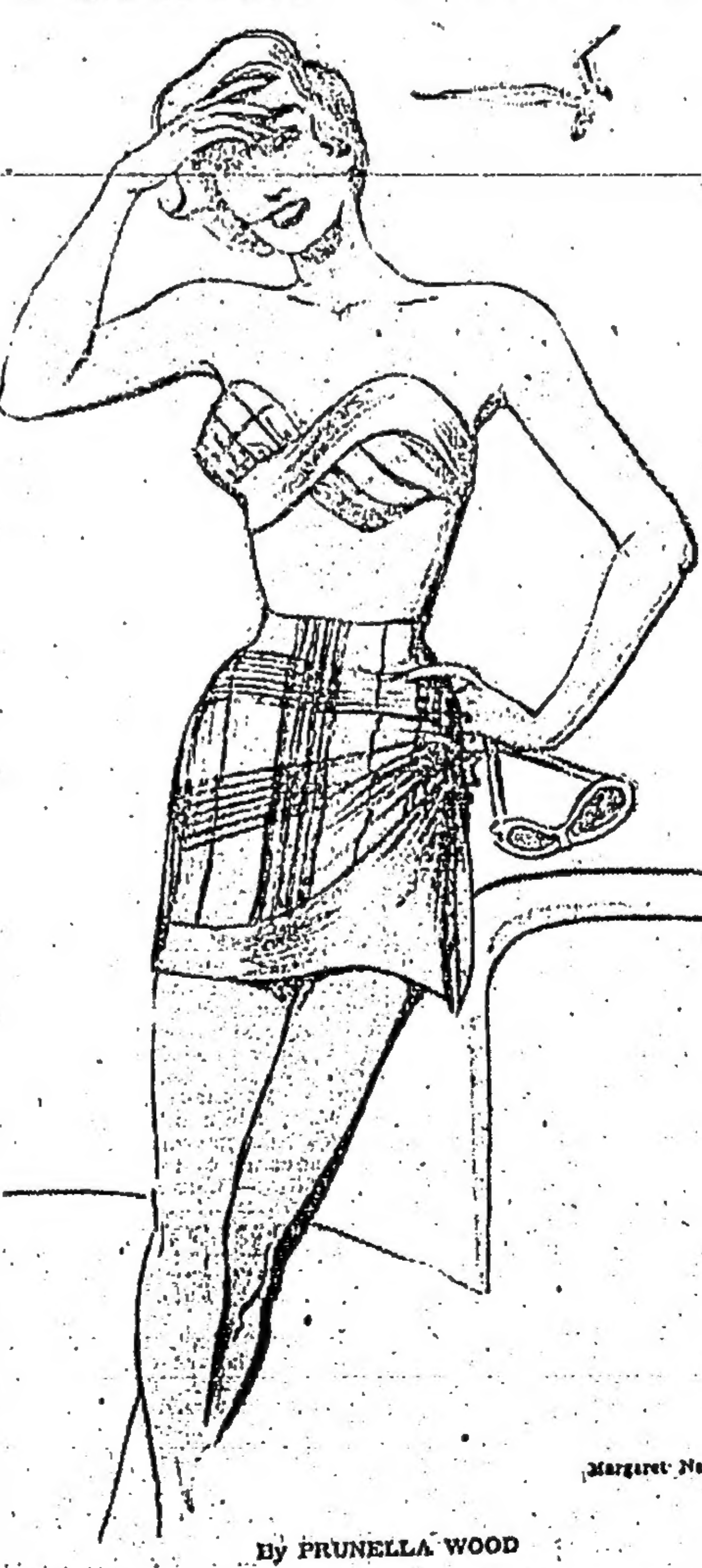
The drug, known as prostigmine may be helpful to some of these children; since it relaxes muscle spasms.

Difficulty Eating

Many children with spastic paralysis have difficulty in eating and so suffer from vitamin and other deficiencies. Their diet must be well balanced so as to include all of the necessary food parts. Since some of these children expend more energy than normal children, their food intake must be greater. It is suggested that they be given Vitamin B-complex, since this compound not only stimulates the appetite, but also relieves constipation. Vitamin B₁₂, or pyridoxine given with Vitamin E, has been used for flabbiness and muscle weakness. Attention to these matters may be of great help to the child with spastic paralysis.

However, one of the most important factors in the management of spastic children is to give them the opportunity to play with other children. Frequently, the best way to accomplish this is to have them play with each other in summer camps and in certain hospitals and clinics that are engaged in this particular phase of child care.

Poolside Glamour



By PRUNELLA WOOD

POOLSIDE glamour is a separate department of swimsuit fashion. Not that the suit above is not seaworthy; it is, down to the last thread of gilt fabric which cuffs the brief skirt over the underpants, makes a twisted flange across the bra top.

But bright red plaid and cloth of (near) gold is quite a dose of glamour, whether it cleaves unvarnished through the water, or merely sits beneath the hickory limb.

More Eyebrows Now the Style



Pretty eyebrows are a valuable beauty asset and should be treated as such, says Movie Star Jean Peters. Pluck them, but not too much, she adds.

By HELEN FOLLETT

NO beauty frenzy has done so much to change the expression of the feminine map as the attenuated eyebrow. What you do to these little forehead scimitars has much to do with the way you look, charming or otherwise.

A change has come, a sort of swing back, as happens to all pulchritude whimsies. Eyebrows have been long and narrow. They are still long—sometimes extended by means of the crayon—but they are definitely more robust, more like the natural design. It won't do to tweeze them to a definitely straight line, a practice of some of our amateur eyebrow weathers. They should have a graceful curve because the lines of the face are curved—the lips, the wings of the nose, the eyes and the chin.

It became pretty much of a custom to tweeze along the under border line, upping the position of the eyebrow. All right if it suits facial proportions and

features, but not good when the forehead is low.

The inner end of the eyebrow should extend slightly beyond the inner termination of the eyelashes. Arching must conform to the shape of the eye. If the eyes are long and narrow, the far end of the eyebrow should droop gracefully to a fine point.

It is interesting to know that long ago, time when your great-grandmother was young, skimpy eyebrows were considered a good-looking liability. It seems that the ladies of that period applied hair tonic to theirs so they would be lustrous.

So one wonders, what is beauty, anyhow? Ideals change with the times. Mr. Webster defines beauty as "that quality or combination of qualities which gratifies the eye or the ear, or which delights the intellectual or moral sense by its grace or fitness to the end in view." Present fashions always seem to delight the eye of woman.

Let's Eat
BY
IDA BAILEY ALLEN
Be A Penny-Wise Shopper

"MOST food bills can be cut at least 20% by penny-watching shopping. Of course, if one store has no sale, some other store will have one. As I have emphasized before, it pays to do comparative shopping. Certainly it is worth a little extra time and energy to save about 20 cents on the dollar."

And then again Madame, there's another big saving possible—using up leftovers to advantage. For example, the dinner in this column, I shall make the vegetable soup from small amounts of vegetables—no more than enough to serve by itself. For the ham scrapie loaf, I will use scraps of ham left from yesterday, baked in a nice enriched cornmeal crust. I shall use eggs to scramble for a delicious accompaniment. For the tossed salad I shall use all the odds and ends of greens in the salad drawer—outside lettuce leaves, a little escarole, some celery tips, green radish leaves and young onion tops. And for dessert I shall make 2 dozen warm water sprinkles in 1 pkg. treat that will cost very little and with the new quick-rising dry yeast, takes only 3 hours from mixing to the table."

"A good meal, Chef. By the way, I'm taking the bus downtown. Could you give me back some of those pennies?"

Dinner

Spring Vegetable Soup
Croustons
Ham Scrapie Loaf with
Scrambled Eggs
Buttered Onions
Tossed Green Salad
Hot Cross-Buns
Coffee or Tea Milk (Children)
All Measurements Are Level
Recipes Serve Four

Spring Vegetable Soup
Peel and fire-chop 6 raw beets, 4 raw carrots and 6 medium-sized onions. Place in a 2 qt. sauce pan. Add 2 c. boiling water, 1 1/2 tsp. salt, 1/4 tsp. pepper, 1/2 tsp. dried mint, and boil 15 min. Then add 1 c. tinned tomato, 1 c. fine-shredded cabbage and 1/2 c. fine-shredded string beans or celery. Boil 15 min. longer. Transfer to bowls, garnish each serving with 1 tsp. sour cream and top with a few croustons.

Ham Loaf

Line an oiled bread pan or deep cake pan 10" x 4" with very thick cold cornmeal mush, making the lining 1/2 inch thick. Next make a ham filling for this cornmeal lining. To do this, mix together 1 c. soft bread crumbs, 1 tsp. table-mustard, 1/2 tsp. salt, 1/2

tsp. paprika, 1 c. warm milk, (either whole or reconstituted dry skim milk), and from 1 1/2 to 2 c. fine-minced leftover cooked ham or chopped tinned ham. Add 2 slightly beaten eggs and 1 tsp. minced parsley. Transfer to the lined pan; cover with a 1/4" layer of the thick cornmeal mush; place in a moderately hot oven, 350-375 F., and bake 50 min. Unmould on a heated platter; serve plain with tomato sauce, or with scrambled eggs arranged around it, each serving on a slice of tomato or 1/2 slice crisp toast. Garnish tables with parsley or cress.

Thick Cornmeal Mush: Bring 4 c. water to a rapid boil. Add 1 tsp. salt and gradually stir in 1 1/2 c. enriched cornmeal. Cook and stir until the mixture is very thick.

Hot Cross Buns

(Makes 24 Buns)
Scald 3/4 c. milk. Stir in 1/3 c. sugar, 1 tsp. salt and 1/2 c. shortening. Cool until tepid. Then into 1/4 c. lukewarm water sprinkle in 1 pkg. fast-rising dry yeast; let stand until dissolved, about 5 min. Stir and add to milk mixture. Stir in 2 beaten eggs, 1 1/2 tsp. cinnamon, and 2 c. all-purpose flour. Beat until smooth. Then stir in an additional 2 1/2 c. sifted all-purpose flour. Turn onto a lightly floured board or pastry cloth and knead until the dough springs back when touched by the finger. Place in greased bowl, cover with waxed paper and let rise in warm place free from draught until double in size, about 1 hr. Then punch down the dough, and turn out on a lightly floured board. Knead in 1/4 c. raisins. Next divide dough in 12 equal pieces. Place in oiled shallow pan about 1/4" apart and cover with waxed paper. Let rise in warm place free from draught until double in size, about 1 1/2 hrs. Then cut a cross on each roll with kitchen scissors. Bake in a moderate oven, 375 F. about 25 min. Cool; and fill the crosses with plums, raisins, or plain icing.

Trick Of The Chef

To make scrambled eggs taste especially good, add a very little freshly ground allspice.

PICTORIAL NEWSFRONT



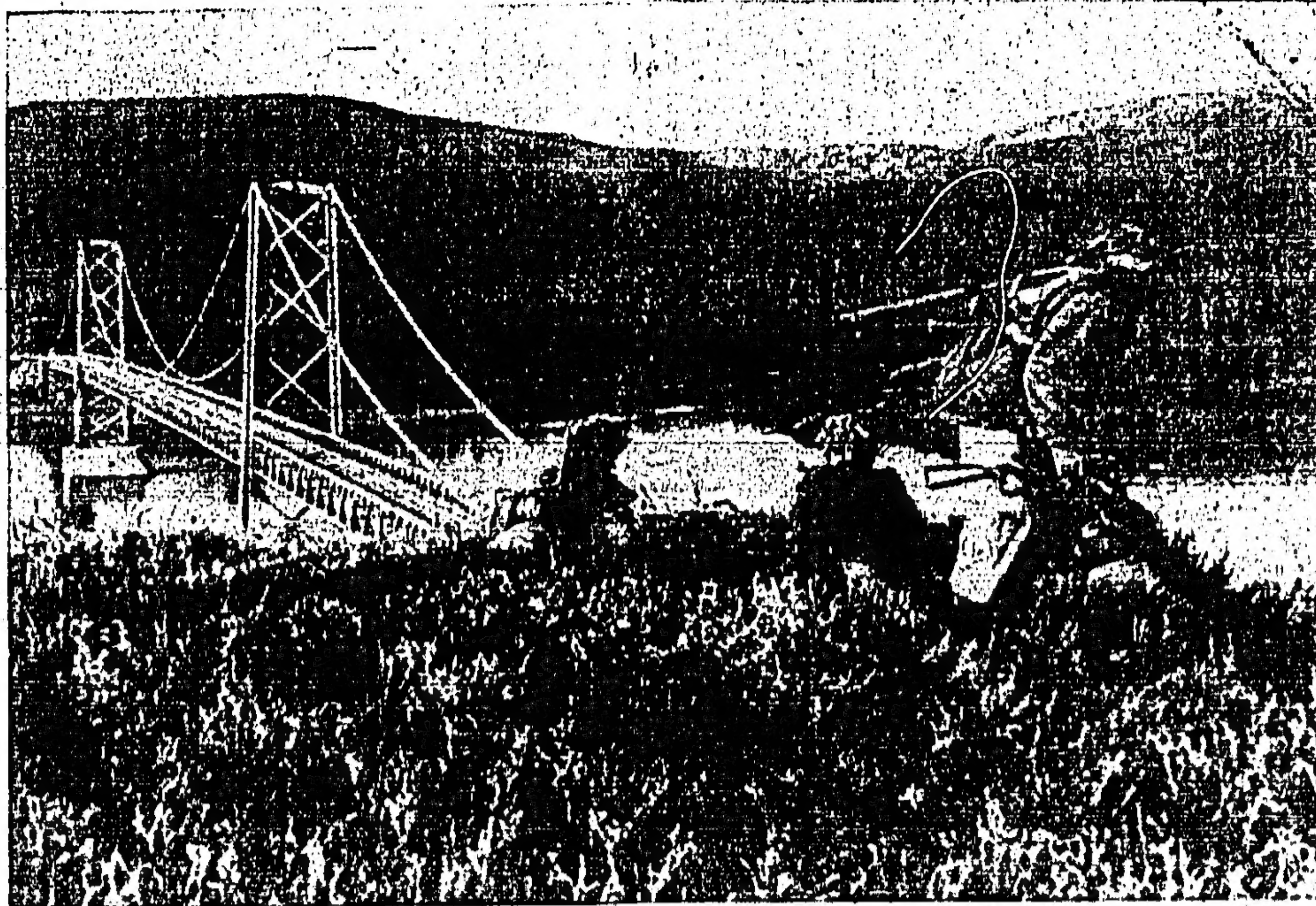
CIGARETTE DID IT—Firemen think a cigarette butt started this blaze. It destroyed a two-block-long plant, belonging to the Martin-New York Tent and Seat Company, in North Bergen, New Jersey. The blaze brought out a general alarm and five firemen were injured. Thousands of persons watched the spectacular fire.



DISTINCTION, YOUTH STYLE—Comedy star Sid Caesar strikes a familiar pose, but armed with milk instead of the conventional spirits. President Jill Svigals, 15-year-old, will submit the actor's name at Ithaca, New York, dairy conference as "Teen-agers Man of Distinction."



"I DO"—Telephone lines transmit the happy words which unite Margarete Zwierner, a West Prussian refugee in Berlin, Germany, and Otto Arndt, of Brenham, Texas. Interpreter E. Mueller (left) and the bride's lawyer listen in on the marriage ceremony.



OBJECTIVE SECURED—Glider-borne troops of the Princess Pat's Canadian light infantry secure the approach to the Peace River bridge after being landed close by, near Fort St John, British Columbia. After seizing this important objective, the whole force consisting of paratroops and glider-borne personnel advanced on Dawson Creek, final objective.



STEADY, PLEASE!—Boating is one of the many attractions along the Marne River in Paris, France. Of average means, these girls about to board a canoe with hopes of keeping it upright, can still enjoy themselves.



COOLING DIP—Elizabeth Nolle has a swell time cooling off in the pool of Children's Aid Society in New York. And she didn't forget to bring dolls along for a dip, too.



FOR CHARTY—Charity begins at home when Wanda Barbour (left) and Marguerite Campbell pose. The two Los Angeles beauties were competing in a beauty contest being staged for the benefit of the Lou Costello Junior Youth Foundation.



LITTLE GADGETS—Margaret Wallace displays her charms in New York, plus about U.S.\$2,500,000 in gadgets, or should we say jewels, at a jewellers convention.



RUM DUMBO—Dipping expectantly into the barrel at his corner bar of the London Zoo, Dumbo is getting fooled. All he's getting for his trouble is a deep draught of specially-prepared milk. Dumbo probably decided that civilisation isn't being fair to an innocent elephant, bilking him that way.

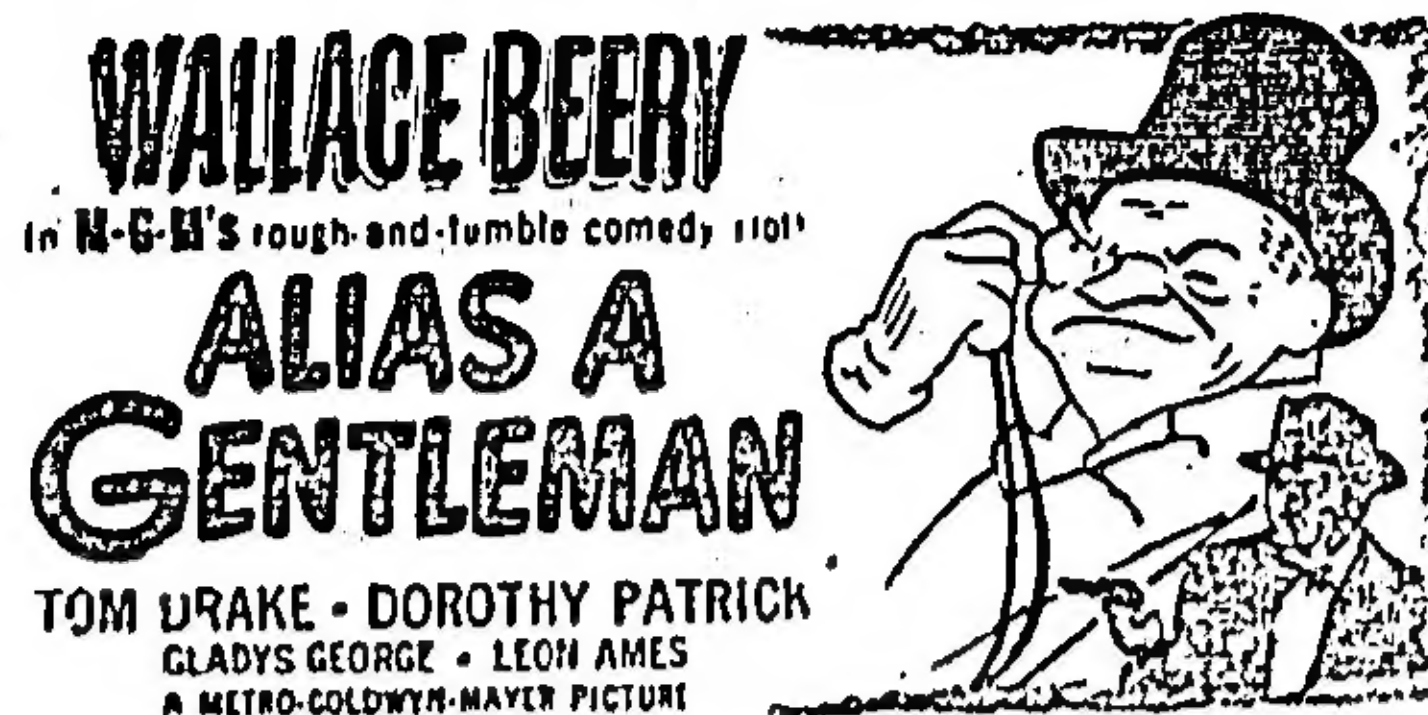


NEW RAILWAY CAR—A complete tavern on wheels has been introduced by British Railways to make travel more comfortable. The rough-surfaced white walls and dark oak panels on the ceiling give the impression of an old English inn, and the atmosphere fulfils the idea.

COMFORTABLY COOL!



(FREE CAR PARK FOR PATRONS)

LAST 3 SHOWS TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.15 & 7.20 p.m.

-TO-NIGHT AT 9.30 P.M.-

ROYAL AIR FORCES ASSOCIATION
IN CELEBRATIONBATTLE OF BRITAIN WEEK
A GALA PREMIERE

H. G. WELLS'

The Passionate Friends

STARRING:

Ann TODD • Claude RAINES

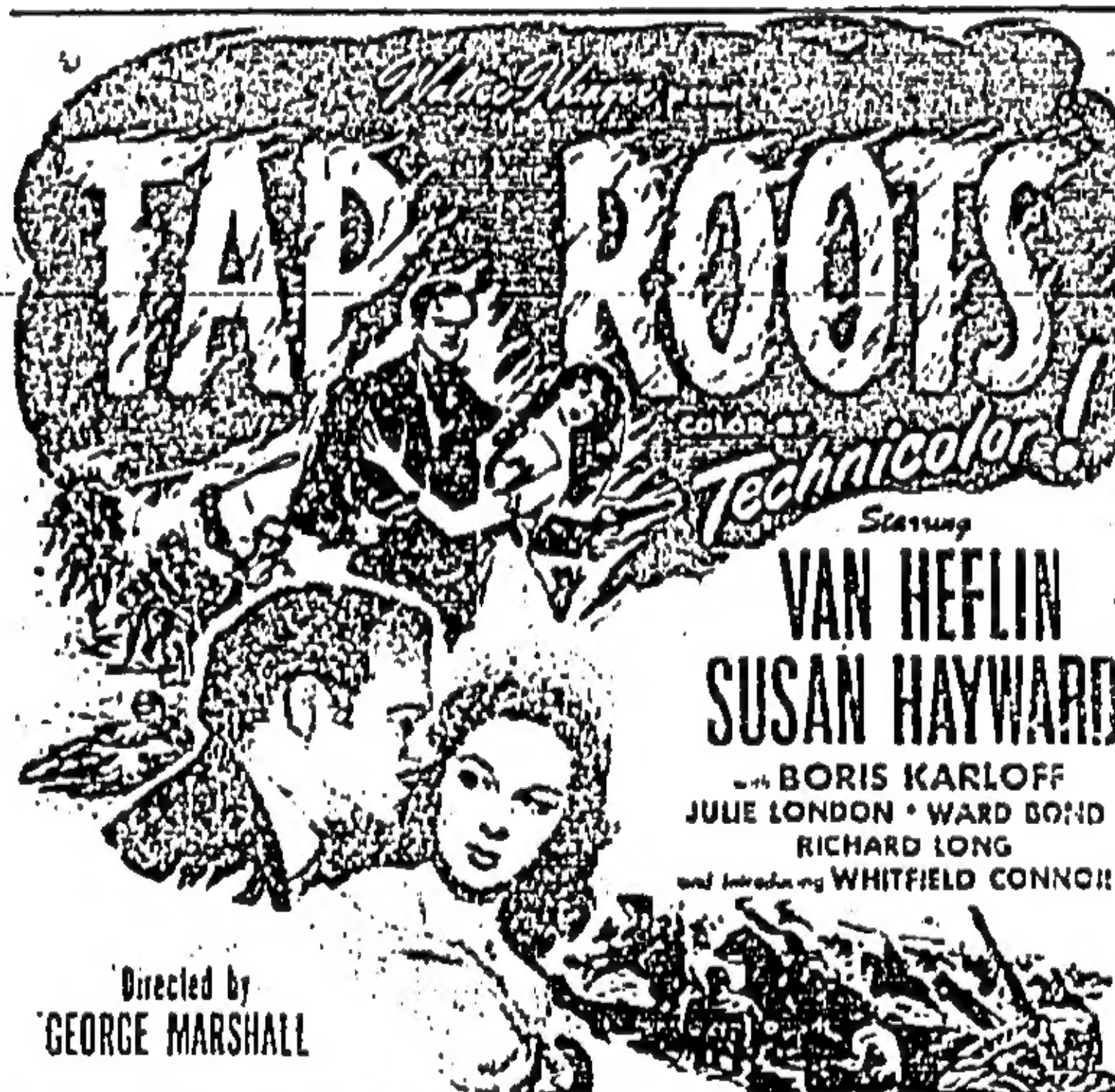
Trevor HOWARD

OVERTURE PLAYED BY

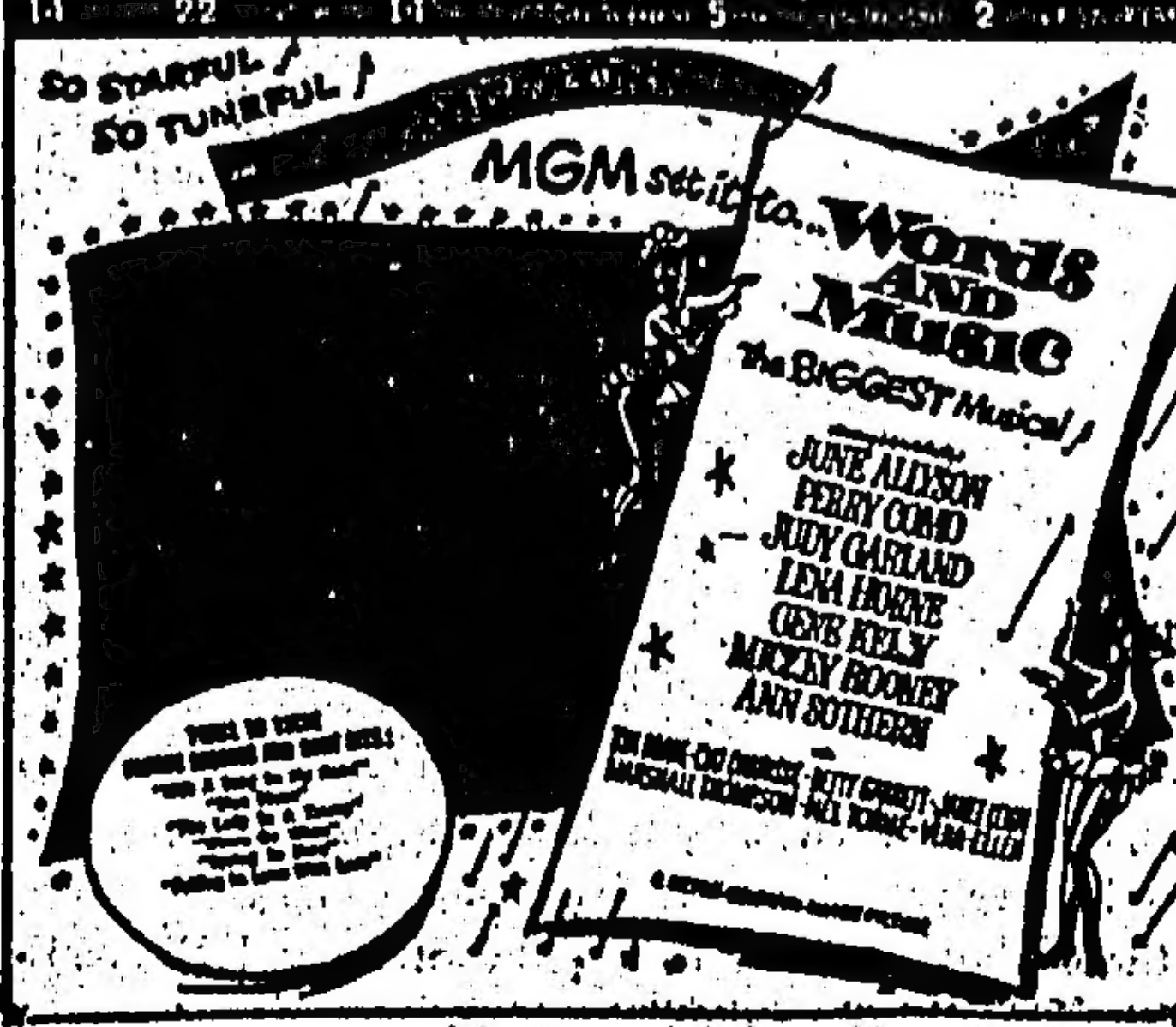
THE 3RD BRIGADE ROYAL MARINE
COMMANDO BAND

By Courtesy of

BRIGADIER C. R. HARDY, C.S.O., O.B.E.

IN AID OF R.A.F.
BENEVOLENT FUNDSHOWING TO-DAY **KING'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.
AIR-CONDITIONEDALSO LATEST PARAMOUNT NEWS
"GREATEST SWIM PERFORMANCE ON RECORD"
"WORLD'S BIGGEST RODEO" "FIRST TEST FOR
CAR WOODS" "NO-ROLL BOAT" etc., etc.QUEEN'S ALHAMBRA
AIR-CONDITIONED AIR-FRESHENED

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

"You guys over here have got to quit this luxury spendin'—produce more dollar earnin' goods."
—Off-the-record quote from one of the newly returned G.I. babes.

London Express Service

MR COLLINS PUTS FOOD IN THE PAY PACKET
HE'S THE MIRACLE MAN
OF THE MINESHARRY COLLINS, bluff, blunt Yorkshireman, is the modern Mulvaney of the Ruhr.
William Thomas Mulvaney went there from Ireland in 1854, when the Ruhr river was still a pleasant stream.

He went with his pockets full of gold sovereigns, and poured them into the industrial transformation to which the Krupp were heirs.

Harry Collins—who knows the inside of every British pit from the Rhondda to Durham—crossed the Rhine close behind the liberating armies. He had not a single golden sovereign in his pocket. All he had was a one-sentence brief from the British Military Governor: "You are to maximise coal production."

Where Mulvaney had green acres to tap, Collins had miles of rubble to clear before he could make a start. The miners were few, sullen, and hungry. Their homes were roofless. Mr Collins called a conference to fix the first output schedules. Men went out from one Ruhr pit to the other sorting out pit props which could be taken from one working and used to better advantage in another.

They had to stretch to the limit of safety the life of the great wire ropes that hold the cages taking down the miners to their work and bringing up the coal.

They pestered the Control Commission for a special stock of rations for pit areas so that the miners did not need to spend two or three days a week making a round of the farms to scrounge eggs and, perhaps, a piece of bacon.

MR Collins as British head of the Coal Control Group, is virtually trustee for the Ruhr mines until a German Government decides their final ownership.

The group is housed in the Villa Heugel, the fabulous Krupp family mansion where the arrival of every new little Krupp was recorded in stained glass.

Mr Collins's office, on the second floor in what was a baronial bedroom, is one of 180 rooms in the main mansion. In this office met the experts to plan a drive to patch up homes sufficiently to make Ruhr miners content to dig coal.

"But housing was not the least worry," said Mr Collins. "Once the coal started to come up from the pits, the problem was to get rid of it. The railway bridges were down, and when we tried to move the coal by barge we found that the Rhine and the canals were full of wreckage."

Men of the Royal Engineers rebuilt the bridges and blasted the river beds free of wreckage.

MR Collins called on the best brains of the British coal industry to help him reconstruct the Ruhr. He took the Germans into co-operation. He got a pay rise for the miners and organized inducements for recruits to the industry. All the time he had to ally German suspicions. Twice a day he had to announce to incredulous workers that Britain was not proposing to take even one scuttler of coal out of Germany as reparations.

In January 1947 came the miners' points scheme. MEN who never missed a shift and who edged up their output earned coupons entitling them to buy scarce household goods. These included, besides the ordinary pots and pans, much-needed alarm clocks. MEN failing to report for work three times within a month lost all privileges. As the scheme developed miners exceeding the agreed target earned a food parcel containing 40,000 calories at a time when the ordinary consumer could not always reckon on a daily ration of 2,000 calories.

This put meat into the men even though it was often Spam. For United States Army stocks supplied the packages.

That was the first benefit that came from the merger of the British and American zones. The effect was rapid. Young recruits volunteered for the pits. They even came from Bavaria, where there were always fats even when potato peelings were an item on a good many Ruhr menus.

The effect on output per man-shift was also marked. In 1938, the output per man-shift was 1.5 tons (one and a half tons). At the beginning of the peace it was 0.45 ton. Came the points scheme, and

In 1945, people talked of the problem of the Ruhr. Today, they talk about the miracle of the mines. How the astonishing rebirth has been achieved is told by—

W. P. HAMSHER

soon it was climbing to one ton. Now it is bobbing about between 1.04 and 1.07 tons. Soon, say the experts, it will be stable at 1.5 tons.

MR Collins has succeeded to the Ruhr has in 1945 become the miracle of the mine. "It is not impossible," says Mr Collins, "that the pre-war level of production will be reached within the next two years." This is what the figures say: August 1945: The daily output in the Ruhr was 30,000 tons. May 1946: Touched the post-war record of 359,300 tons a day. June 1946: Record smashed and 342,040 tons brought up. July 1946: Average—336,000 tons a day.

This is for hard coal, Germany's output of brown coal is

already in excess of the pre-war figure. Mr Collins says: "This is rather better than our estimate. It is, in fact, better by up to 6,000 tons a day. And the target for December 1953 is 440,000 tons a day."

To remind you: Western Germany, without the Saar, brought up 448,000 tons a day in the peak year of 1937.

I TALKED with Ernst Kramer, deputy in the Annule pit at Essen. He should know something about coalmining. His father was a miner, and so was his grandfather.

"But I do not know that I should want any son of mine to go down the pit," he said. "For himself, Kramer thinks it is a fine life on his £30 a month."

Every duty day he gets up at 4.45 in the morning and walks to the pithead. There he first gets a report from his colleague on the night shift. By the time his team is ready for the descent to work at six o'clock he will be able to assess the shift target.

"We have struck a bad patch lately," he said, swinging his lamp on to my notebook so that I could write it all down. "It is a hard seam to work. There are 45 of us. We brought up 250 tons on our last eight-hour shift. But things will go better. There will be 280 tons today."

"You see, our food conditions are better—our machinery is better—and the new recruits

have been broken in so that they know their job better now." The verdict is shared by all who have studied the Ruhr's return to prosperity.

Europe's coal output is gradually catching up with requirements. West Germany's own needs will go on increasing for a long time yet. But the Allies have set a ceiling to her industry, and this means an arbitrary limit on her coal allowance.

What of the rest? It will soon be telling against Britain in the export market. A lower price trend is already encouraging importers to look to the Ruhr.

When production is back in full swing, and buyers become choosy and want blended and graded coal, the Ruhr can do it. At Duisburg-Ruhrort, Europe's biggest inland port, so often a target for British bombs, there is a mixing plant which can be geared up for use in one day. It will blend and grade coal varieties so that the most exacting customer can have the precise mixture his furnaces or factories need. There is no other plant like this in the world.

No wonder Herr Kramer says "check up" every time he comes up from the pit. It is the Ruhr miners' traditional greeting, and can be translated perhaps as "tails up."

But say it quickly like Herr Kramer and to English ears it sounds rather like "look out!"

(London Express Service)

A BRITISH INVENTOR DOES THE "IMPOSSIBLE"

IN London just now is a show which is an antidote to any depression one may feel about Britain's industrial prospects.

It is the Engineering and Marine Exhibition at Olympia—biggest show of its kind in the world. There are engineering products here which no other country in the world can make.

Why he smiled

Near the Vickers-Armstrongs stand I bumped into bowler-hatted Sir "Bob" Micklethwait, head of this great company. He was smiling. And no wonder.

For the latest product of his shipbuilding yards, the 28,000-ton P. and O. liner Himalaya, had that day recorded a speed of more than 25 knots on her trials.

"Fastest liner we've ever built," said Sir Robert. "And the fastest in the world outside the Atlantic run."

Those extra knots mean that she will be able to do four round trips a year to Australia instead of the usual three.

Are you worried by those stories of British workers not

putting their backs into the job?

Well, you can find at Olympia a company which has trebled its output in three years with only a 25 per cent increase in its labour force.

And what about British prices being too high? This firm's products are also made under licence in the U.S. British prices are one-half to two-thirds of the American price for similar products.

This firm has only 300 workers. But its annual export business pays for all the imported food and drink for a population of 13,000 for a year.

That has come about only because a 27-year-old British engineer named Harold Sinclair decided in 1920 that he could do something which many experts said was impossible.

The Vulcan shipbuilding people in Germany had developed a system of power transmission by oil for use in Diesel-engined ships. Sinclair was struck by its enormous possibilities. Why not develop it for land transport and industrial use?

The Germans derided him. They saw no future for it except for marine purposes. So they let him have the rights. Sinclair threw up his job, and in partnership with Antony Vickers, great-grandson of the founder of the Vickers Company, set to work to prove his belief in what he called "Fluidrive."

There was a small Diesel-engined paddle vessel on the Tigris river in Iraq which had started life as a steam-driven stern-wheeler on the Nile, and had carried General Gordon up to Khartoum.

Sinclair converted that old ship to the new form of drive. Then he tackled an industrial locomotive. That, too, was a success. But when he approached the old London General Omnibus Company its engineers had a good laugh. Fluidrive in London's buses? Ridiculous!

Today the daily mileage of London's buses using Sinclair's drive is equal to three times round the Equator. And many of the buses in the big provincial cities travel by the same method.

TRAIN crews have to be considered—theoretically, they are supposed to work an eight-hour day or a 44-hour week. On a journey from London to Edinburgh, they have to be relieved at Doncaster or York. They, too, must "work back" to London or wherever the train started, for if they travel back as passengers, time and money are wasted.

Coal and water problems need attention. On the London-Edinburgh trip a train starts with 5,000 gallons of water and picks up another 10,000 gallons on the way; an express train runs 50 miles on a ton of coal, but a heavy goods train can only do about five miles on the same amount.

ALL this checking and dovetailing is backed by periodical conferences between regional timing offices. They have many knotty problems before them. Railways react to changing circumstances in any district which affects their rail services. Sometimes adjustments take six to eight weeks to be put into effect; sometimes even longer.

After a final check, the timing of trains is incorporated in the timetables, two of which are issued annually with amendments and alterations advertised in between. Every so often a census is taken to see just how many passengers actually use the trains they have asked for.

Sinclair's first outstanding success came in 1930, when the Daimler Company introduced the "fluid flywheel," made under Vulcan-Sinclair patents, in their motor-cars.

Soon afterwards the new transmission became standard equipment in most of London's buses.

Now Sinclair's "impossible idea" has been adopted in the mining of coal, drilling for oil, in the production of pen ink, the brewing of stout—in fact, in almost every industry and in most countries of the world.

In the U.S. the Chrysler Corporation alone build more than half a million cars a year using the Sinclair fluid coupling. The royalties earned make a useful contribution towards closing the dollar gap.

Modest men

Sinclair and his partner are modest about their achievement, though other people will tell you that between them they have developed the most important invention since Parsons produced the steam turbine.

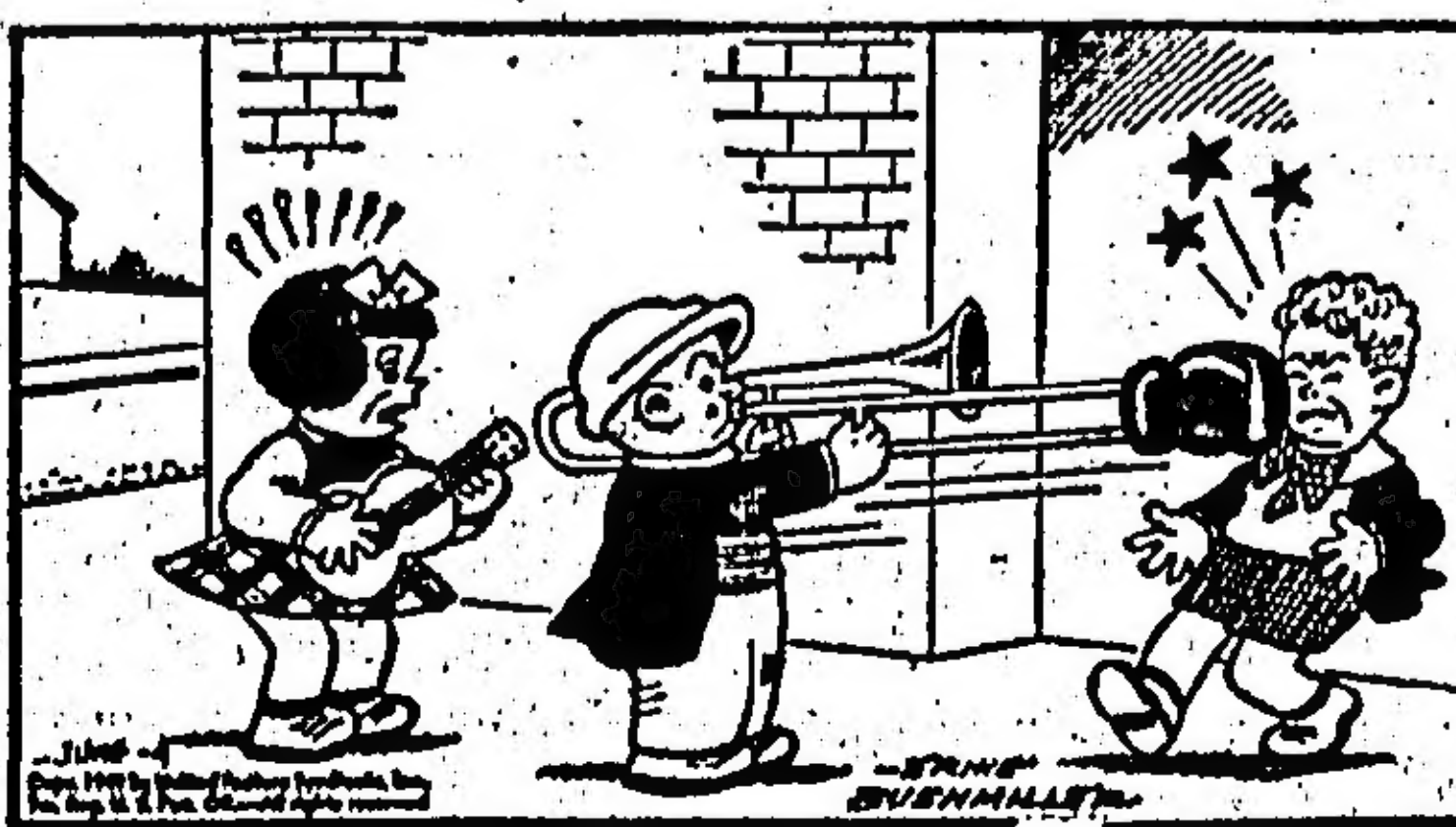
While there are people in Britain with this faith and energy there need be no worry about the country's industrial future.

(London Express Service)

NANCY

Music With a Punch

By Ernie Bashmiller



Indonesian Conference

"Must Succeed"

DELEGATES' DETERMINATION

The Hague, Sept. 15.—All three delegations—Republicans, Federalists and Dutch—agree that the round-table conference on Indonesia, though stalled after four weeks' very slow progress, must be made to succeed.

The conference is still in the tactical stage and no group has yet put all its cards on the table.

With much bargaining still to be done, Dr Mohammed Hatta, Republican leader, told Reuters today, "There is no question of 'if' the conference succeeds. It just must succeed."

Jap Threat To British Shipbuilders

Oxford, Sept. 15.—Japanese firms are offering to build cheaper ships for Britain than British can build for herself, an audience of bankers was told here today.

Japanese shipbuilders may soon be serious competitors to the British, Mr M. G. Kendall, statistician of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, told the bankers who are attending an international summer school.

"The building of merchant ships in Japan is now actively encouraged by the occupying powers," Mr Kendall said. "I saw a letter from a Japanese firm to a British shipping company with headquarters right on the Tyne itself, offering orders at prices well below what British shipbuilders could offer."

He said competition might come from another quarter, for Germany had been given permission to build deep sea vessels up to 7,200 gross registered tons.

Whereas British shipbuilders might feel foreign pressure, the ship-owners were in a better position, Mr Kendall said.

"If the carriage of goods by sea is left to find its own way under ordinary economic conditions to those countries which can undertake it most cheaply and efficiently, the United Kingdom mercantile marine can hold its own," he said.—Associated Press.

NINE-LAKH CLAIM RESUMES

A statement on how Hugh Maitland, a witness for the plaintiff, stands to gain in the nine-lakh Shanghai foreign exchange transactions action was made by the Hon Leo d'Almada, KC, at the Supreme Court this morning before Mr Justice Williams.

Mr d'Almada, together with Mr D. A. L. Wright, instructed by Mr M. A. de Silva, is appearing for A. V. White, 33 College Road, Kowloon. Defendant is F. C. Roberts, of 98, Robinson Road, who is represented by Mr H. G. Sheldon, KC and Mr A. J. Clifford on the instructions of Sir Man-kam Lo.

Mr d'Almada said that a point had been made in cross-examination and re-examination of Maitland about how he stood to gain in this action. Counsel said he had had a word with Mr Sheldon, who accepted the statement that Maitland stood to gain with regard to one transaction for US\$33,000. His Lordship would recall that in fact part of this money would go to Maitland as his share of the profits of this transaction entered into before the judgment was remitted. If judgment was in favour of plaintiff, Maitland would get his share of profits which were remitted in this way. "That is how he stands to gain," said Mr d'Almada.

DELAY IN PROCEEDINGS

The absence of Mr Silva caused a delay in proceedings for half an hour.

When the Court resumed at 10.40 a.m., Mr d'Almada said: Mr Silva has been called to apologise for his late arrival this morning, the circumstances being that he was up until about six o'clock checking over these translations and overspent a little. Some of these translations, that is the defendant's version, reached him quite late yesterday afternoon and in these circumstances Mr Silva hopes your Lordship will accept his apologies.

Mr Justice Williams remarked that in spite of the circumstances time had been wasted.

James Man Lee, expert witness on Chinese law, then entered the witness box to give evidence.

Though there are serious points of differences on some major problems about Indonesia's future, conference leaders insist that they must be bridged " somehow or other."

Chiefs and deputy chiefs of the delegations leave for a "secret conclude" outside Holland tomorrow to draw up a balance sheet of agreed and disagreed points.

With the help of the United Nations Commission on Indonesia it is hoped that they will at least be able to find full agreement on some points, before returning here on Monday.

Probably the most striking of the three main involved problems is the form the proposed Netherlands-Indonesian Union will take.

The legally-inclined Dutch would prefer a lengthy statute covering all interests and eventually to have put forward a draft containing 40 points.

URGE FLUIDITY

The Dutch are hesitating between what has been called "heavy" and "light" union, while the Indonesian urge a fluid arrangement.

The second problem is financial. Here again the Dutch have prepared a very long economic statute seeking to protect every possible Dutch interest and demanding complete economic stability in Indonesia.

"WE ARE ADAMANT"

"On this point we are adamant and we shall not give way in the slightest," Dr Sumitro, Republican economic spokesman, said today.

Other financial problems causing headaches—but which are not expected to produce deadlock—are debt settlement and future trade agreements.

The settlement of Indonesia's debts is only a question of bargaining in which each side will naturally try to get the best possible deal.

But trade agreements are more difficult. The Indonesians want trade agreements made separately by Indonesia and the Netherlands, and not in the name of the Union, as suggested by the Dutch.

It is recognised that the settlement of most financial problems depends on agreement about the character and form of the Union.

The third main problem is about the withdrawal of Dutch troops from Indonesia. So far there has been no serious difference of opinion on this, though a good deal of discussion on timing and equipment is expected.

All parties agree that there must be no vacuum, but there are differing views about the character and leadership of the force to take the place of the Dutch troops.

There is no dispute on the central question of the transfer of sovereignty, though so far no indication has been given whether the Dutch target date of January 1, 1950, can be reached.

Some Republicans feel that in this—as in many other conference problems—the main principles should be decided now so that mixed boards of experts can immediately start working out administrative details.

The Federalists are inclined to agree, but would probably be happier if the conference could decide more than principles.

DUTCH CAUTIOUS

The Dutch are still more cautious and feel it would be unwise to raise too many hopes by starting transfer preparations until it is certain that full settlement in principles and details has been reached.

So far the role of the United Nations Commission has been largely that of a passive observer. But it is expected to become more active soon and, if necessary, will draw up compromise proposals on points where agreement now seems impossible.—Reuters.

"GUERRILLA" DEFINED

Batavia, Sept. 15.—Dutch and Indonesian senior officers have agreed on the definition of the term "guerrilla," a Dutch diplomatic source said tonight.

According to this definition a guerrilla is an armed man not necessarily wearing uniform but possessing an identity card bearing an approved design and signature.

Also, he must wear a distinctive cap badge or arm band visible from a reasonable distance and carry arms openly, the source said.

American, Australian and Belgian observers of the United Nations Commission in Indonesia were stated to have approved the definition.

The definition was sought to facilitate enforcement of the cease-fire agreement and assist co-ordination of Dutch and Indonesian military activity against irregular armed bands such as that of the fanatical Muslim Darul Islam and the Communists, the source added.

He said that the proposal for a definition was at first openly opposed by some Indonesian officers on the ground that once rendered distinctive by a badge and identity card guerrillas lost their "amateur" status and became ordinary soldiers.

Final agreement on the definition was interpreted in Dutch circles tonight as meaning closer and more cordial relations between Republican forces and the Dutch Army.—Reuters.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Now don't embarrass your uncle by smoking while he's around—I don't want to hear that lecture again about how to control wild children!"

MISS AMERICA, 1949



Jacques Mercer, (Miss Arizona) of Phoenix, Arizona, on the runway of convention hall, Atlantic City, a moment after she had been crowned Miss America of 1949. The 18-year-old brunette triumphed over 51 competitors from the United States, Canada, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. (AP Picture).

Crashed Airliner Was 175 Miles Off Its Course

CHARTS NOT CHECKED BY ANY OFFICER

New York, Sept. 15.—The navigator of one Transocean Airline plane which crashed off the coast of Ireland on August 15, killing eight persons, told an inquiry board here today that the plane was 175 miles from Shannon at the time it was supposed to land.

The navigator, James Baumann, said he was unable to account for the plane being off course.

The second officer, John Moore, said clearance papers had been filed at Rome reporting that the plane carried 2,800 gallons of fuel, when actually it carried only 2,200 gallons.

He said the papers were never corrected.

Baumann said he filed flight plans in Rome calling for a course over Paris, although he was aware that the chief pilot, Captain Edward Bessy, had said he would fly a direct route to Shannon not passing over Paris.

At the first hearing, Capt. Bessy held the navigator responsible for the crash.

Baumann said that, at the estimated time of arrival at Shannon, "I took a celestial shot and fixed our position 175 miles north-west of Shannon."

Further investigation revealed that the wireless operator was never asked by the pilot or navigator to secure the bearings, none of the officers ever checked the navigational charts and between Marseilles and Shannon the pilot never had a true bearing.—United Press.

US Has Nothing Like Brabazon

New York, Sept. 15.—The United States Under-Secretary of Commerce, Mr Cornelius Whitney, said today that Britain's new 120-passenger airliner, the "Brabazon 1" was "far in advance of anything in the United States."

He said the US aircraft industry had nothing beyond the planning stage to compare with the eight-engined sky giant.

Mr Whitney left by plane to attend a three-week conference of government and travel agency officials in Luxembourg, starting September 20.

Representatives of 50 to 60 countries are expected to attend the conference to discuss methods of getting more dollars through increased American tourist trade.—United Press.

Producer Of ITMA Dead

London, Sept. 15.—Francis Worsley, producer of the British Broadcasting Corporation's famous "ITMA" show, died here today aged 47.

From July 1939, Worsley produced 313 "ITMA" shows until the death of Tommy Handley stopped the show in January this year.—Reuters.

Czechoslovak Anti-Church Campaign Is Stepped Up

Prague, Sept. 15.—Catholic Church sources reported today that Czechoslovakia's State Security Services were doubling their efforts to trace and destroy the Church's underground contact system.

The new drive, it is said, involves a closer watch on all priests and a move to discover the channels through which such documents as the Bishops' recent peace memorandum to the Government were released.

The intensified action is taken here as a signal that the Government has decided that the time has come to bring the Church question to a head.

The Government is believed to have held its hand while harvesting operations were completed, but the harvest is now almost wholly secured.

By the month's end, it is believed here, the Government will be ready to show its hand.

STATE CONTROL

The key point in the Government's programme of action is expected to be a Bill, which is now ready for the National Assembly, giving the State direct administrative control over all Churches.

The State will assume power to control Church appointments, and the Bill's provision for turning priests into paid civil servants includes clauses enabling the State to dismiss or punish them if they are not approved by the authorities.

The Czech Communist Party published a directive today ordering expulsion from the Party of any priest who, "inside the Party, actively proclaims and propagates his religious opinions."

Workers, however, who believe in God must not only be admitted to the Party, but the Party must also double its efforts to win them for it, the directive said.

The directive, appearing in the Czech Communist Party's publication, for Party officers, "Funkcionar", added: "We are against giving the slightest offence to workers' religious opinions, but we must win them over to educate them in the spirit of our programme"—Reuters.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unregistered correspondence only from Shanghai, Tientsin and occupied China can be accepted at sender's risk and will be forwarded as an opportunity offers. Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcels close 10 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. It mails close at 10 a.m. registered and parcel posts close at 5 p.m. on the previous day. Mails are closed at Kowloon Central Post Office half an hour earlier than the G.P.O. closing times.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16

Closing Times By Air

Swatow and Amoy, 3.30 p.m.; Taipei, Chungking and Chengtu, 3.30 p.m.; Manila, Guam, Honolulu, USA, & Canada, 5 p.m.; Air Parcel Posts for Manila, Honolulu and USA, (Kowloon CPO) 4.30 p.m.; (GPO) 5 p.m.; Ordinary Air Mail (Printed Matter, Samples and Small Packet Postage) for Manila, Honolulu and USA, (Kowloon CPO) 4.30 p.m.; (GPO) 5 p.m.; Singapore, Surabaya, Sydney and Auckland, 5 p.m.; Haiphong, Saigon and Paris, 5 p.m.

Closing Times By Sea

Parcel only for Canada via Vancouver, B.C., 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 17

Closing Times By Air

Swatow, 11.30 a.m.; Manila, 12 p.m.; USA and Canada, 2 p.m.; Kowloon, Kuanming, Calcutta, Hong Kong, Swatow, Amoy, Chungking and Chengtu, 3.30 p.m.; Bangkok, 5 p.m.; Closing Times By Sea

Singapore, 10 a.m.; Formosa via Keelung, 10 a.m.; Japan, 10 a.m.; Sandakan, 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, September 18

Closing Times By Air

Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m.; Saigon and Paris, 10 a.m.; Closing Times By Sea

Formosa via Keelung, 10 a.m.; Swatow, 10 a.m.

Radio Hongkong

11.30 p.m. "Hongkong Calling": 8.02.

"Swing To"—Woody Herman and His Orchestra, Presented by John Baker. (Studio); 8.30, Canton by Radio. Given by Miss Lee Wai-lan and S. K. Lee. (Studio); 8.50, Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadian Mounted Band. (Studio); 9.10, "Music Lovers Hour"—Classical Request Programme, presented by Victor Moore. (Studio); 9.30, World News and News Analysis. (London Relay); 9.45, Cello Recital by Wang Lee-shan. (Studio); 10.00, Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadian Mounted Band. (Studio); 10.15, "Music Lovers Hour"—Classical Request Programme, presented by Victor Moore. (Studio); 10.30, "Music Lovers Hour"—Classical Request Programme, presented by Victor Moore. (Studio); 10.45, "Music Lovers Hour"—Classical Request Programme, presented by Victor Moore. (Studio); 11.00, "Music Lovers Hour"—Classical Request Programme, presented by Victor Moore. (Studio); 11.15, "Music Lovers Hour"—Classical Request Programme, presented by Victor Moore. 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VALUE OF UNITED NATIONS

Washington, Sept. 15.—President Truman said today that the United Nations was "the only bulwark we have for the peace of the world."

He was backed up by the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, who said that cooperation among nations was constantly growing in strength and effectiveness despite all obstacles.

President Truman spoke personally to the National Citizens Committee for United Nations Day from the porch outside his office.

Mr. Acheson's statement was read for him to the same group which is arranging for the observance of United Nations Day on October 24.

The President said that United States support of the United Nations was "absolutely essential" to obtain world peace.

"And I am sure that we are going to obtain it if we continue to support the United Nations with everything we have and which we have been doing up to this time," he added.

POSITIVE RESULTS

Mr. Acheson said that at the General Assembly session opening next week the United States delegation would make a "determined, patient, conscientious effort" to reconcile conflicting interests and reach agreement on a basis for common action with other United Nations members.

In his four years, the United Nations had been getting "positive results," he said, in its effort to prevail on the world's peoples to compromise their differences instead of fighting over them.

The United Nations was also beginning to get results in its efforts to alleviate hunger, disease, poverty and ignorance, he said.

British Envoy May Return To Nanking Post

Shanghai, Sept. 15.—British sources said here today that they expected Britain's recalled Ambassador in China, Sir Ralph Stevenson, would ultimately return as Ambassador to the new Chinese "People's Government," expected to be established in Peking next month.

The decision to recall Sir Ralph, announced in London yesterday, came as no surprise to British officials here though they said that they had not expected it so soon.

The London action was prompted solely by a desire to consult Sir Ralph about conditions in China.

How and when Sir Ralph will make the trip home has not yet been decided, but some circles thought that he might travel to Hongkong in a British warship which he would board at the mouth of the Yangtze.

Sir Ralph returned to Nanking this morning from a brief visit to Shanghai.—Reuter.

Mounties Make Heroin Raid

Montreal, Sept. 15.—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police said that a Roman Catholic priest and a local restaurant keeper were arrested together today in the largest drug raid in local history.

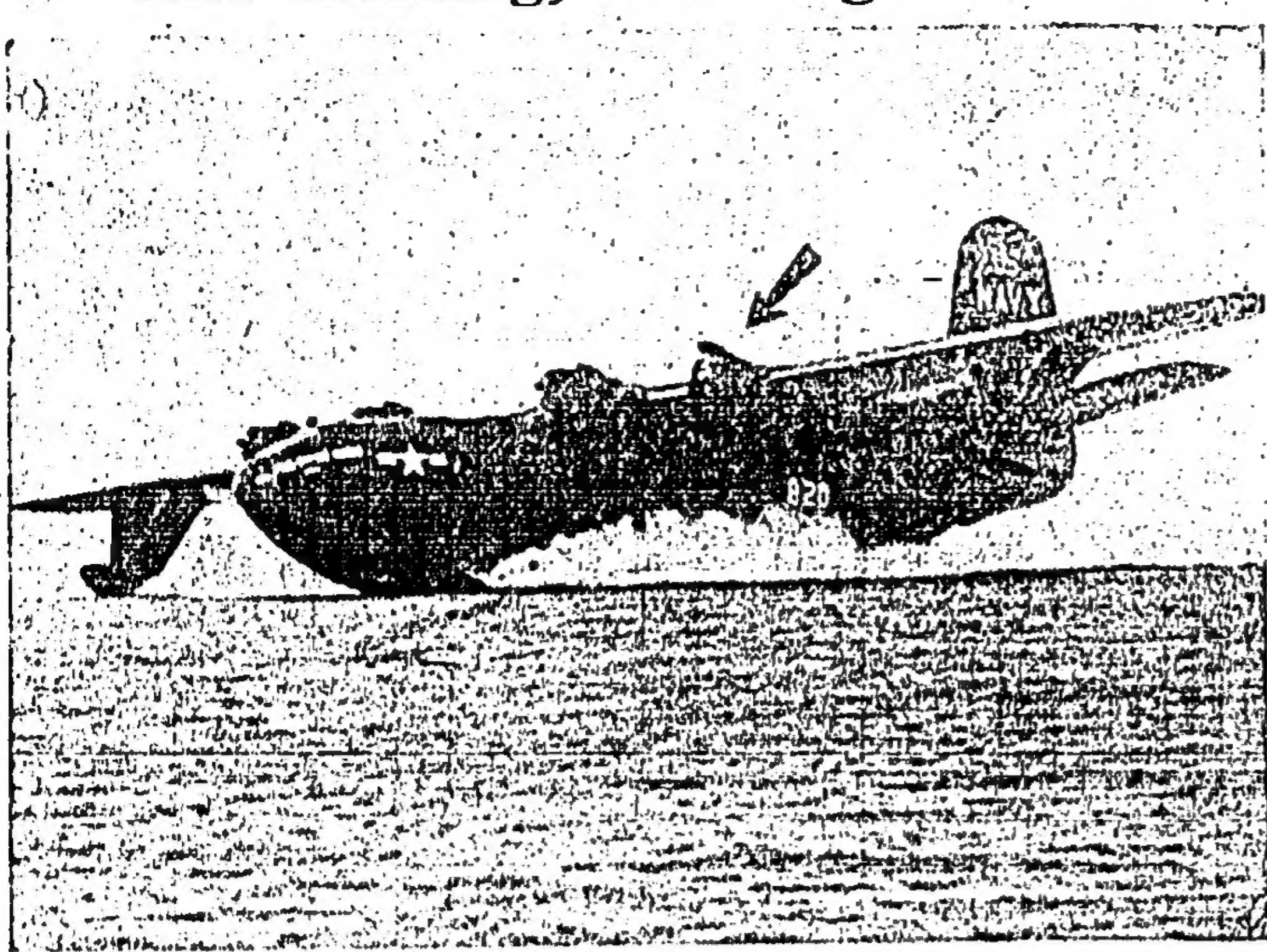
The announcement said L. Taffler and Michael Sisco were found in possession of some US\$45,000 worth of heroin.—United Press

Nazi Camp Chief To Be Hanged

Instatt, Sept. 15.—former SS chief of the Neckar Gertach concentration camp, 39-year-old Hans Gilbert, has been sentenced to death by a French military court.

A second camp guard, Rudolf Stumpf, aged 45, was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment.—Associated Press.

Safe Landing, One Engine Gone



The giant flying boat, Philippine Mars, makes a safe landing in Honolulu harbour with one of its four engines (arrow) gone. The engine fell off and set a wing on fire while the flying boat was 440 miles from Honolulu on a flight from Alameda, California, with 40 passengers and a crew of 14. (AP Picture).

Harbin Is Communists' New Centre For Trade

Taipei, Sept. 15.—The Chinese Communists will eventually convert the Manchuria city of Harbin into China's new international trade and economic centre, according to Mr. Chiu Nan, former member of the Nationalist Government's Northeast Military Representation, who has made his way here after leaving Shanghai in August.

HUSBAND SLAYING CHARGE

London, Sept. 15.—Margaret Williams, 21-year-old British Army girl, was accused today of stabbing her husband as he sat on a chair suffering from a wound which she had inflicted earlier.

Mrs. Williams had pleaded not guilty at the Old Bailey to murdering Sergeant Major Williams in their room at an Army hotel at Klagenfurt, Austria, last July. Prosecuting Counsel said that Williams' shirt had a slit in the shoulder, where the first wound was. It was surrounded by blood and showed that he was wearing the shirt when the blow to the heart, which killed him, was struck.

A detective told the court that when he saw Mrs. Williams in July, she said: "He should not have hit me and I would not have done it. I told him that if he hit me again I would stick a knife in him."

"He hit me again and I picked up the knife—and it happened." One of the principal exhibits in the case—the dead man's heart preserved in spirits in a glass jar wrapped in a paper bag—was on the table in court. The trial was adjourned until tomorrow.—Reuter.

SHE VISITED LOURDES

Copenhagen, Sept. 15.—Danish doctors who examined 15-year-old Karen Olsen, a paralysed girl who went on a pilgrimage to Lourdes, have declared that she is very much better and that there were indications that she would get completely well. Paralysis, caused by a withered muscle, had kept Karen in an invalid chair for several years. One doctor reported that there was no question of any "miracle" but that in all cases of illness the patient's will to recovery was vital.

"Karen must have got this will and faith during her Lourdes' visit," the doctor said.—Reuter.

SUCCESS OF BURMA FORCES

Rangoon, Sept. 15.—Government forces today recaptured Madaya, a rail terminus about 20 miles north of Mandalay, a military communiqué stated tonight.

Madaya was held by the combined forces of the "White Band" People's Volunteer Organisation and Communist rebels when they retreated from Mandalay early this year.

The communiqué said that Burma Air Force planes bombed and machine-gunned rebel concentrations around Karen-held Taunggyi, capital of the Southern Shan States.

The rebels were believed to have suffered heavy casualties. Government patrols were reported to be combing rebel pockets on a 30-mile front along the Taunggyi-Yaunghe road.

The Government communiqué also claimed the recapture of a village in the Irrawaddy Delta district of Henzada after inflicting heavy losses on the Karen defenders.—Reuter.

FILMS WORSE THAN OPIUM

Shanghai, Sept. 15.—The Communist press here says that the effects of many Hollywood movies are worse than opium smoking. Sixteen artists have herded a campaign against Hollywood's "poison" and the newspapers, Ta Kung Pao and Wen Hui Pao, are pushing the drive.

The playwright, Chang Ching-chang, has suggested the establishment of a censorship office to weed out such "moral degenerators" as "Mother Wore Tights," "The Postman Always Rings Twice," "Thunderbirds" and "Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo."—United Press.

Three-Power Atom Talks Next Week

London, Sept. 15.—The Foreign Office announced today that exploratory talks on British, American and Canadian relations in the field of atomic energy would begin in Washington on September 20.

The talks would be entirely exploratory, the Foreign Office announcement said, and no new arrangements regarding future relations among the three countries on atomic energy would be made pending consideration by the three Governments.

They would be conducted by the combined Policy Committee which supervises Anglo-American-Canadian relations in the field of atomic energy, the announcement said.

The members of this Committee are: Britain—Sir Oliver Franks, the British Ambassador, and Sir Derrick Hoyer Millar, Canada—the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. C. D. Howe;

UNESCO MEETING AGENDA

Paris, Sept. 15.—Professor Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, the Indian Ambassador to Russia, presided today over a meeting of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation's Executive Board, which met to prepare the agenda for the General Conference, which opens here on Monday.

The Board's agenda includes a report on technical assistance to under-developed territories. The Director General, Sir James Torrens-Bodell, report on the activities of the Unesco and its proposals for a £2,211,750 Unesco budget for 1950, are also on the agenda.

The Board will also consider reconstruction in China, reports on Greek refugees in the Middle East, and aid to Ecuador.

A discussion on Unesco activities in Japan and Germany will follow reports by experts on these countries.

A proposal to establish an Institute of Culture of Co-operation for South and East Asian countries has arisen from a resolution on the subject that had been presented by the Indian delegation and adopted at the third general conference of Unesco in Beirut last year.

INDIA HEADQUARTERS

Professor Radhakrishnan will urge that India should be the headquarters of the Institute in view of the artistic, cultural and religious influence of his country had on that area.

Mr. P. N. Kripal, of India's Ministry of Education, is attending the Board meeting as Professor Radhakrishnan's deputy and technical adviser.

The Board at its afternoon session decided to invite General Douglas MacArthur, the Supreme Allied Commander in Japan, to send an observer to next week's conference in recognition of the excellent Unesco work done in Japan. The resolution was carried with Mr. H. Breckel, the Polish representative, abstaining.—Reuter.

ENJOYING HIS TRIP

Sevilla, Sept. 15.—King Abdullah is enjoying his visit to Andalusia so much, it is announced today, that he intended to prolong his stay in Andalusia until September 18. Originally, he was due to sail back to Jordan from Malaga on September 16.

The monarch remained at his hotel all morning, cancelling a sight-seeing tour. He was the guest at a gala luncheon given by Captain General Ricardo Izquierdo, commander of the Sevilla military region. Tonight, the Sevilla Administration is giving a special recital of gypsy dances and music in the town hall in honour of the visiting king.

King Abdullah's announcement said that he intended to end his private visit to Sevilla tonight and will remain two more days "in order to visit the city like an ordinary tourist."—Associated Press.

Stricken Tug Crew Sighted

Kodiak, Alaska, Sept. 15.—Six crew members who abandoned the stricken tug *Afognak* were sighted on a branch at Palm Point, Alaska, and only one man appeared to be suffering from minor injuries, the Coast Guard said.

The men were near their grounded tug, which was sent ashore early today by 50-mph winds. A Coast Guard plane sighted the men and the tug Mary M. from Cordova, Alaska, was expected to reach Palm Point shortly to pick them up.—United Press.

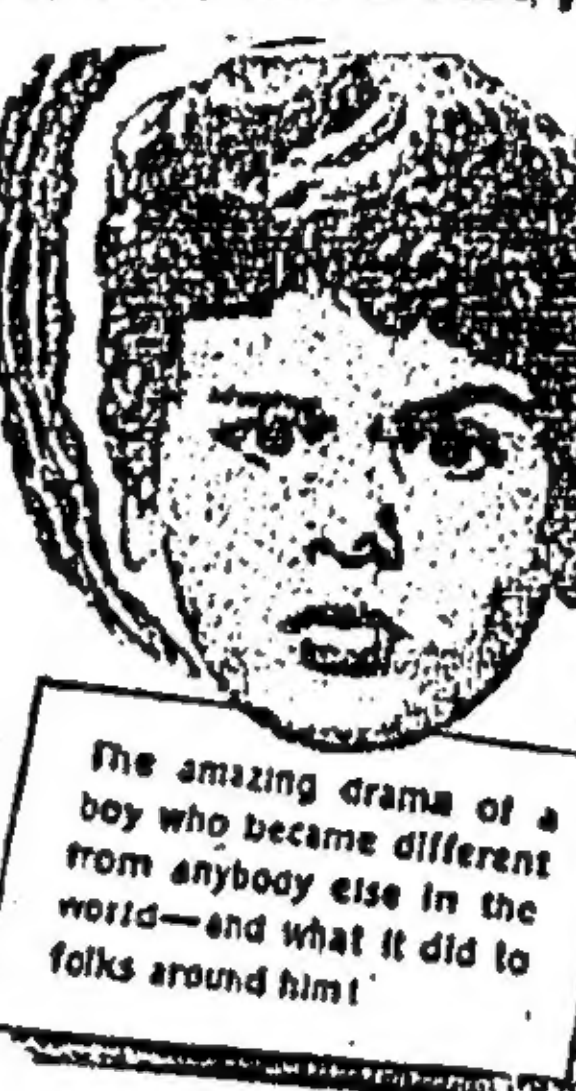
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Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post and Hong Kong Telegraph Staff Photographers are on view in the Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED.

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